

CLUB PAID DEBT; PEARY IS HAPPY

Creditors Came Near Causing Commander Trouble.

DOCTORS ANXIOUS TO GO

Young Medicos Stormed the Explorer With Requests to Make One of the Party.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A debt contracted for supplies of the ship and the disappearance of the duplicate parts of the engine which are lost somewhere in this city, Commander Peary spent a large part of today searching for them. He said this afternoon that nothing would be permitted to delay the departure of the Roosevelt at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

He also said that Mrs. Peary and children would accompany him as far as Sydney. Peary had intended to take the family as far as Cape Sabine, but this plan will probably be abandoned, owing to the necessity for haste to reach winter quarters before the closing in of the ice early in September.

Word From Erik.
Word has been received from the Erik, the auxiliary ship which will accompany the Roosevelt, that she had arrived in Sydney, Cape Breton, and is coaling there. The Roosevelt will pick her up on the way north.

The wireless apparatus will not be taken as it has been decided impracticable in that high latitude.

A present prized by Captain Peary is that of a Mauser carbine, which Captain Lewis carried in the Boer war and which he asked Peary to take to the pole and back.

Commander Peary is feeling elated tonight over the acquisition of Captain Newman Casey to accompany him as surgeon. As soon as it became known that the man formerly chosen had "got cold feet," as Peary put it, at the last minute, Peary was literally bombarded with applications for the place.

"I managed to dodge most of them yesterday morning," Peary said today, "but they all knew I was going to be in Brighton Beach in the afternoon, and they 'laid for me.' I met one every time I turned around. I have always looked upon Polar work as more or less dangerous, but from the number of applicants I had yesterday it is clear that the dangerous side of the undertaking is a very small objection to the physicians of this section.

Young Doctors Anxious.
"It seemed as if every young doctor in New York was willing to leave everything to go with me. Of course, I had to turn them all away but one, but I can tell you that I barely escaped with my life.

"Captain Casey, who is going with me, is just the kind of a man I want. He is used to danger and hardship, and, above all, is cheerful by disposition and a jolly companion."

Capt. Newman Casey was once surgeon on a Cunard liner. He served as a surgeon in the British army during the Boer war in the Cape Colony and later in the Transvaal. After the war he was placed in charge of the medical department in St. Helena, where 5,000 Boer prisoners were confined. He became very popular with the Boers, and when he left they presented him with a testimonial and a letter of appreciation for his unfailing courtesy and attention.

Commander Peary astonished some of the party by saying that he expected to wear the white flannels he had on at the dinner a great deal during his stay within the Arctic Circle. "There are many days," he said, "when light clothing is very comfortable in the far north."

KANSAS CITY JURY
RETURN 13 INDICTMENTS

KANSAS CITY, July 15.—After being in session five weeks the grand jury returned thirteen indictments this afternoon, and were excused until August 28, when they will again continue probing. Three of the indictments are against stock yards weigh masters charged with conspiring with stock yards speculators to cheat in weights of cattle. At least three more are said to be perjury cases from the stock yards, all growing out of short-weight transactions. W. T. Towers, a stock man, is indicted, and A. J. Leddel, a justice of the peace, is charged with oppression in office.

MINISTER TAKAHIRA
HOME FROM THE HILL

Minister Takahira returned this afternoon from Oyster Bay. He has no settled program for the rest of the month, although he may take a brief vacation before the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries. It has been determined that neither the minister nor a member of his legation will meet Baron Komura and his party at Seattle to accompany them East.

SPANISH GIRL WINS
PRINCE METTERNICH

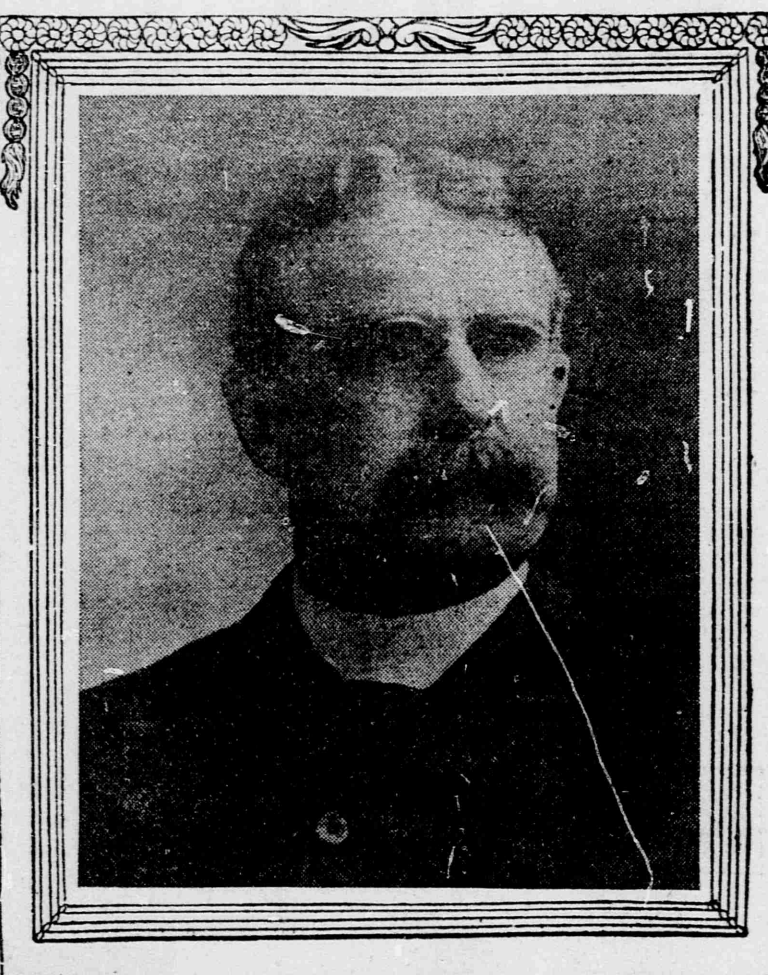
PARIS, July 15.—In view of the marked attention paid by young Prince Clement Metternich to Miss Spreckels of San Francisco, the summer, American society abroad is somewhat startled to learn of his engagement to a beautiful Spanish girl.

Prince Metternich's fiancée is Isabel de Silva, daughter of the Duchess of San Carlos, and sister of the Marquis de Santa Cruz.

LIGHTNING STONE CRUSHER.

WINSTED, Conn., July 15.—A ball of lightning came down into the yard of Mrs. Julia Ingersoll in Kent today, striking a pile of stones and crushing them to powder. Two men in the yard and Mr. Ingersoll, who sat in the window of the house, were stunned.

KNOWS MUCH ABOUT MOONSHINERS AND HOW THEY DO BUSINESS



JOHN W. YERKES.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Who Conducts Campaign Against Illicit Distilling.

YERKES' SUGGESTION TO STOP MOONSHINING

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Says That the Only Remedy Is to Take the Tax Off Distilled Spirits. Hard to Break Up.

The killing of three moonshiners and the wounding of three others in a fight between the illicit distillers of whisky and revenue officers in Buchanan county, Va., yesterday, has aroused fresh interest in the subject of moonshining in general. According to John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the illicit distilling of spirits is by no means confined to the wild mountain districts.

"Moonshiners," he says, "now operate in the large cities of the country, where one would least expect to find them." Asked as to what remedy he proposed as the best means of stopping the illicit trade, the commissioner replied: "There is just one way to wipe out moonshining, and that is to take the tax off distilled spirits. It is the only way. So long as the Government imposes a tax there will be attempts to evade the tax, and in some degree these attempts will be successful."

That the efforts of the revenue officers have reduced moonshining to a minimum there is no doubt, and some of them are of the opinion that the time is not far distant when the distillation of liquor contrary to law will be entirely a thing of the past. But Commissioner Yerkes does not delude himself with the idea that moonshining can be totally prohibited.

Plenty of Moonshining Yet.

"There is moonshining in many parts of the country," said the commissioner, "despite the efforts of our men to stamp it out. I have no doubt that illicit distilling is being carried on at this very minute in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities. At frequent intervals our men uncover illicit stills in the large Northern and Eastern cities, while down in the mountain districts of Georgia, Kentucky, and other Southern States 'mountain dew' is distilled by the natives in defiance of the law. A good deal of moonshine whisky used to be made in Pennsylvania, but illicit distilling has been about wiped out in that State.

"You would scarcely expect to find an illicit still in a beautiful residence upon Portland, Me., would you? Yet that is just where our revenue agents uncovered one. Sometimes we get a clue from the most unexpected source. Some of our men, about two years ago, discovered that a considerable amount of rough sugar from Cuba was being brought in through the port of Boston. It was the kind of sugar that is used in the manufacture of rum, and we could not imagine to what other use it could be put.

"So our men ascertained where it was shipped from Boston and learned the name of the man to whom it was consigned in Portland. They went up there last, and he had bought a beautiful house on the outskirts of the city, and that the sugar was taken to this house. The result was that they got the place and found a still in operation.

"The revenue agents some time ago came to the conclusion that illicit whisky was being made right in the heart of New York, but they could not locate the still. Finally, one of them noticed a well-dressed young man, who made regular trips to a house, carrying a satchel, which he went in and brought it with him when he went away. Every day he called two or three times at this same house, and when the officers had made up their minds that his actions would bear investigation they arrested him.

Found in Suit Case.

"The suit case was found to contain two rectangular cans, each holding about two and a half gallons of whisky. These cans had screw tops, like maple syrup cans, and the young fellow by making two or three trips a day was able to carry away the entire output of the still. The officers destroyed the still and arrested the moonshiner."

"We have found a number of instances where distillers, operating under Government licenses, have been cheating the Government by drawing off a part of the contents of the still and thus avoiding the payment of the internal revenue tax on that much of their product. In one case the distiller had a square iron box secreted in his cellar which was connected with the still by a pipe, and by merely

turning a stopcock he could draw off a few gallons of liquor. The whole contrivance was so neatly arranged that it was only by accident that it was discovered, but when it was found the man was prosecuted and his still closed."

The business of ferreting out and destroying illicit stills and of prosecuting moonshiners is in the hands of the revenue agents, who are under the direction of a chief agent located in Washington. Gen. F. D. Sewall is in charge of the division and he works under the instructions of Commissioner Yerkes. For the purpose of this work the entire country is divided into sixteen districts, each in charge of a revenue agent. Some of these agents have one or more assistants, making about thirty men engaged in the detection of illicit stills. Congress each year appropriates \$100,000, which is known as the "fraud fund," and is used for the payment of rewards, the employment of additional help and the prosecution of cases.

Dangerous Business to Break Up.

In 1904 there were 1,018 illicit stills seized and 591 moonshiners arrested. During the preceding year 1,300 stills were seized and 1,398 arrests were made, and from these figures, together with the fact that there has been a very material decrease in seizures and arrests for several years past, it is argued by the officials that moonshining is becoming a lost art.

During the eight years from 1897 to 1904 stills were seized by the Government officers and 5,090 arrests were made. That chasing moonshiners, even though they operate in the large cities as well as the mountain fastnesses, is no child's play, is shown by the fact that during these eight years seven officers were killed and eighteen were wounded by these lawbreakers.

THREE PERSONS HURT IN HORSES' WILD RUN

After Trampling Two Children One Animal Invades House and Kicks Occupant.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Two truck horses ran away in Brooklyn this afternoon, crashed into the front doorway of an apartment house, trampled on two children, and finally one ascended to the first floor, entered an apartment there, and kicked a man in the head who tried to hold him. Twice the ambulance had to be called to attend the injured ones, and the man, Charles Hodge, was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, with a possible fracture of the skull.

The horses were in charge of Robert Turner. He was leading them from one stable to another. The animals broke from the grasp of the man at Gold and York streets. They ran to Hudson avenue, where a crowd of men stretched in a line across the street and tried to stop them.

This had the effect of causing the horses to swerve and run into the hall-way of 215 York street. Merrit Izzi, two years old, was in a baby carriage there, and Joseph Lugardi, eight years old, was playing on the floor. Both were trampled upon and the carriage smashed.

SWIMMERS WILL BREAST
THE WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 15.—Perhaps one of the most daring feats ever undertaken in aquatic sports will take place Monday afternoon, when William J. Glover, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., and Carlisle D. Graham, of this city, will endeavor to swim the whirlpool rapids. The distance is four miles, and the stake is for a \$2,000 stake bet, and \$1,000 side bet.

The men have been in training for some time, and both feel confident of winning. Should Glover win over his opponent he will endeavor to swim the English channel.

CANADIAN PLAN TO BAR CHINESE

Consists in Imposing a Heavy Poll Tax.

IT SEEMS TO WORK WELL

Japan Now Sending Few Here, and Believes in Keeping People in Asia.

Immigration officials of the United States stationed at points in British Columbia, in order to keep a lookout after Orientals seeking to reach this country through Canada, have made a valuable suggestion concerning the problem of Chinese exclusion, and the Chinese boycott of American manufacturers.

They report that Canada has solved the Chinese exclusion problem without causing any difficulty with China. Instead of an exclusion law, Canada has a per capita tax on Chinamen entering this country. This tax, for a considerable term was kept at \$100. Recently it has been raised to \$500, and it has for more than a year practically kept all coolies out. Curiously enough, the Chinese regard it simply as a part of the fiscal system in Canada, and are not offended against that country. Indeed, it is said that in some cases the Chinese merchants who have been boycotting this country's wares, have actually substituted Canadian products, by way of demonstrating their more kindly sentiments for that country.

Few Japanese Immigrants.

Dr. P. L. Prentiss, immigration agent of the United States at Vancouver, reports that there is no apparent danger that Japanese immigration in America will become a serious problem, at least for many years. Before the war with Russia many steamers came with hundreds of Japanese; now thirty to forty is the limit. There are two reasons for this. One is that the Japanese have called so many men to the field during the war that there has been less surplusage of population. Another is that the war has made business active in certain lines, increasing the demand for labor.

But in addition to these things, and more important, so far as permanent effect is concerned, is the sensible attitude Japan has taken. The Japanese government believes that the Asiatic people should stay in Asia. It does not favor general emigration of its people to Europe and America, except as they may go as commercial agents or for educational purposes.

Generally speaking, Japan proposes to keep Japanese in their own country, Korea, Manchuria and China proper. It believes the development of China and Korea offers the proper field for Japanese expansion.

Restrictions on Emigrants.

To keep the Japanese from leaving their own country for America, the Mikado's government is demanding better sureties for intended emigrants. They must be able to show that they have ample means. They are subjected to rigid physical examinations, especially to make sure that they are not afflicted with trichina, a serious eye disease of the East. Other educational qualifications are imposed, the government's position being that it does not wish people to go abroad who may not do their native land credit.

But the real reason for all this, the immigration officials are informed, is that Japan proposes to keep her power in Asia. The Japanese citizen who comes to America is practically lost to his fatherland. If he goes to the Asian mainland he becomes a member of the fast increasing group of Japanese who are already dominating Korea and Manchuria in a business way, and who are fast reemerging out into the streets of China. Japan needs its people in those countries, and is ready to encourage them to go there.

Practically at Standstill.

The result of all these influences is that Japanese immigration to America is almost at a standstill. Since the war began many of the Japanese who were here have returned to their own country. Few of them are expected here again; more likely they will go to the continent of Asia.

One cheering suggestion with reference to the Chinese immigration question is that Japanese influence is likely soon to convince China that it is not desirable to try to force Chinese on the United States. If China can be led to take the same sensible attitude that Japan does, the problem will be solved.

GONZAGA COLLEGE GAVE
ENJOYABLE LAWN FETE

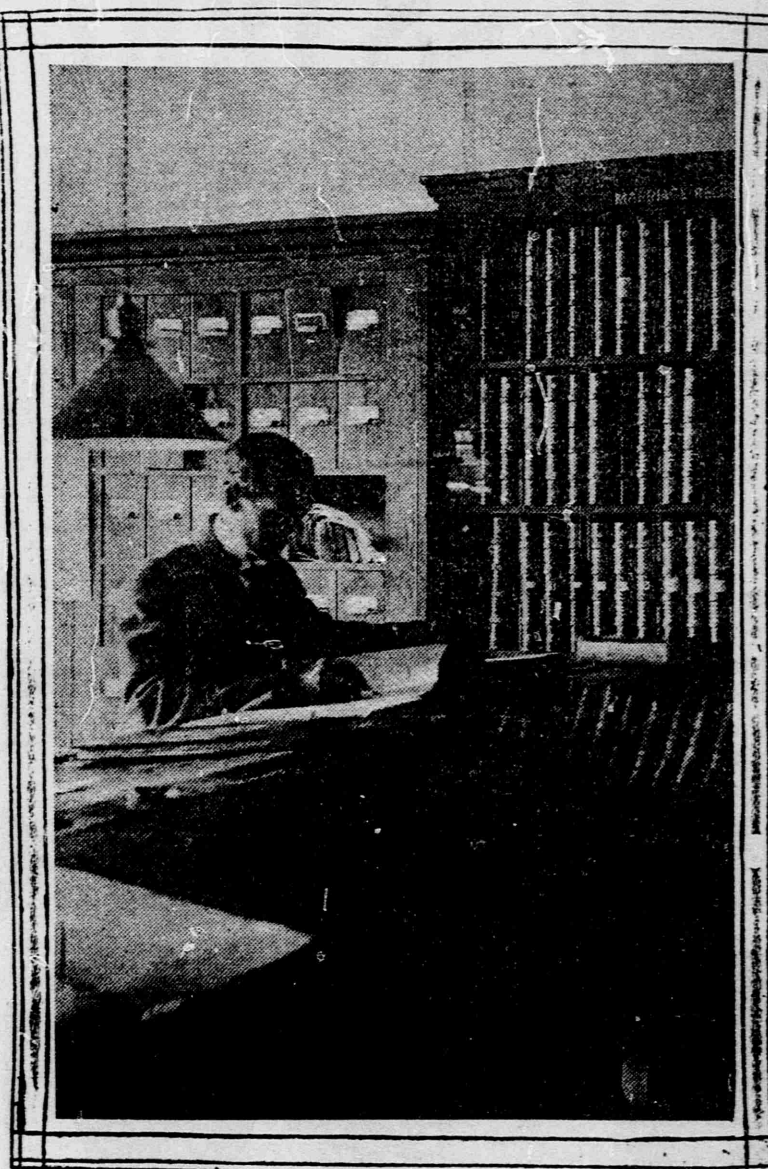
The lawn fete which has been in progress in Gonzaga College grounds for the past two weeks was brought to a close last night. The fete was given in aid of St. Aloysius church, and proved a grand success financially.

Prizes were awarded to the following: \$50 in gold, J. M. Frank; dinner set of 100 pieces, W. G. Butler; \$20 in gold, E. St. John; china closet, Harry Walsh; \$15 in gold, Mrs. McNamara; looking glass, Hugh J. Kelly; gold watch, Martin Keady; tea set, Walter Burke; picture, L. V. Grogan; \$10 in gold, M. T. Straub; barrel of flour, Mrs. J. P. Barner; one ton of stove coal, Mrs. B. Connor; parlor lamp, Mrs. J. J. Molis; corner chair, Mrs. G. W. Emerson; parlor table, E. E. Beale; gentlemen's hat, C. V. Bechtel; \$5 in gold, Mrs. F. Sullivan; order for lady's shoes, Mrs. I. Murphy; gentleman's umbrella, T. Hughes; box of cigars, W. K. Dexter; gold chair, Mrs. P. J. Hattigan; oil painting, Mrs. Dillon; \$5 in gold, Mrs. Halloran; rocking chair, Slater Fiedels; order for boy's suit of clothes, Mrs. H. O'Connor; silver-plated water pitcher, Mrs. E. Jenkins; Gillette's safety razor, Margaret Grady; ice cream freezer, Margaret M. Robinson; \$5 in gold, F. E. Kismet; two silk sofa pillows, Mrs. Preston.

COLOSSAL PAINTING CONTRACT.

LONDON, July 15.—The renovation of the roof of Cannon street railway station, which has just been completed, occupied sixty men for sixteen months, and cost \$25,000. The materials included 12½ tons of paint, 195 tons of iron work, 21,000 square feet of zinc, 20,570 slates, 38,000 square feet of glass, 865 gallons of oil, 45 tons of putty, 1½ tons of nails and 3,300 gallons of petroleum.

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE OF WASHINGTON



RECORDING A MARRIAGE LICENSE.
Clerk Williams, Who Is a Friend to Every Victim of the God of Love.

Ten Marriages a Day In District of Columbia

3,896 Licenses Issued in 1905, and Only One Returned—Two Chinamen Wed White Girls—Thirteenth of Month Popular.

As an evidence that Cupid is still unusually wide awake in this section of the country, the official records of the clerk of the court show that 3,896 marriage licenses were issued in the fiscal year 1905.

One license was returned to the clerk's office unused, so that the actual number of marriages solemnized in the District of Columbia during the twelve months which closed June 30 was 3,895.

That is to say, 3,895 men, white, black, and yellow (for there were two Chinamen among the number), were brave enough to run the risk of a "turn-down" and "pop the question." It means that nearly four thousand marriages were consummated in the District of Columbia in the last twelve months. The majority of them took place right here, but quite a number originated in other parts of the country.

More Than Last Year.

For the fiscal year 1904 there were 3,800 marriage licenses issued, showing an increase during the year just closed of 95.

The number of licenses issued in the twelve months of the fiscal year 1905 by month is as follows: July, 253; August, 294; September, 350; October, 428; November, 381; December, 333; January, 288; February, 248; March, 299; April, 292; May, 227, and June, 415.

It will be seen at a glance at the above figures that the banner months were October and June, 428 licenses being issued in the former and 415 in the latter month. These figures also show that there are many more marriages in the fall and early winter than in the spring.

In the months of September, October, November and December, 1,580 marriages were performed in Washington. In the corresponding months of February, March, April, and May, there were but 1,096, a difference of over 500.

Colored Suits.

Of the 3,895 marriage licenses issued during the year, 1,324 were to colored couples.

Perhaps 60 or 75 per cent of the couples were from the District of Columbia. Of the outsiders, a large majority were from Virginia, where the marriage laws are not so liberal as here.

Of the two licenses issued to Chinamen, in both instances the Celestials married white girls. On May 1, a Washington Chinaman, thirty-seven years old, married a white girl twenty years of age, who lived in Baltimore. A few days later another Chinaman, thirty-one years old, proudly conducted a twenty-year-old white girl to the altar.

It does not appear on the records whether the chicks "popped" the question.

COLD—PURE
SODA

Our Soda Fountain is in charge of an expert. We serve only the purest and daintiest drinks.

WILLIAMS'

TEMPLE DRUG STORE,
9th and F Sts.

SOME FINE TAPESTRIES ARE IN PREPARATION

PARIS, July 15.—Parisians are already looking forward to next year's salon with pleasurable anticipation, as the state tapestry manufactory of the Gobellins is preparing a number of magnificent exhibits for it one of which will be "Venus Weeping at the Death of Adonis," after the famous picture by Albert Maignan.

The superb collection from the Sevres porcelain factory, which has been such an attraction in this year's salon, has been bought by the government and presented to the city of Paris.

MORPHINE IN SHIPMENT OF AMERICAN FLOUR

United States Consul Anderson, at Amoy, China, reports that a recent cargo of American flour delivered to Chinese importers caused many deaths in Amoy and the big city of Changchau, apparently through the presence of morphine.

The first death occurred in Amoy, where the flour was used by a restaurant keeper for yet quo men noodles.



Teach the Children

The value of money and the advantages of having a bank account. Habits are easy to instill in the young, and the saving habit is a wise one.

HOME SAVINGS BANK,
7th and Mass. Ave.
Deposits more than a Million
and a Quarter.

CHILDREN'S SUMMER SICKNESS.

To Physicians:
The following simple treatment has been found to cure Summer Diarrhea:
1. Stop all dairy matters.
2. Give (to one-year-old) one grain of calomel, divided into 3 doses, in two hours intervals.
3. Feed for a few days on thick rice water, strained, and sweetened with condensed milk.
4. When cured, gradually substitute scalded milk.

To the Public:
SCALD ALL MILK:
Particularly for children and persons in impaired health. Scalding milk will not interfere with its digestibility, and will destroy all dangerous germs.
After scalding, keep cool and covered.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION
OF SICKNESS.

We favor a stringent law prohibiting the sale or use in ice cream of any CREAM not pasteurized.

Stores close 5 p.m.—Saturday, 1 p.m.

Fly Paper —and— Paper Napkins

R. P. Andrews Paper Co.
627-629 La. Ave. 628-630 D St.

DANGLER GAS RANGE PUT UP FREE

\$15.00 Dangler Gas Range reduced to \$13.75

And We Will Make Iron Pipe Connections Free

Even 15x16x separate broiler, and warming oven 16x16x; 3 large solid drilled burners and one giant and one simmer burner on top; all removable. The greatest value ever offered.

Bakes Biscuit in 6 Minutes.

A. Eberly's Sons,

718 Seventh St. N. W.